

Western Liberal.

VOL. II, NO. 7.

LORDSBURG, NEW MEXICO, JANUARY 4, 1889.

Subscription 65 Per Year.
Single Copies 10 Cents.

WESTERN LIBERAL.

Lordsburg New Mexico.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

By DON. H. KEDZIE.

Subscription Prices.

Three Months.....\$1.00
Six Months.....\$1.50
One Year.....\$2.50

Subscription Always Payable in Advance.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Lordsburg Time Table.

WESTBOUND.

Passenger.....\$1.50

Freight.....\$1.00

Also runs on Pacific Time.

J. L. FORT.

Superintendent, Gen. Pass. and Freight.

A. N. TOWNS.

General Manager.

Arizona & New Mexico Railway.

STATIONS.

South.

1st Stop.....Lordsburg.....Ar 11:30 a m

2nd Stop.....Summit.....Ar 12:30 p m

3rd Stop.....Duncan.....Ar 1:30 p m

4th Stop.....Guthrie.....Ar 2:30 p m

5th Stop.....Clifton.....Ar 3:30 p m

P. B. GREAVES,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Collections made for all the States and Territories.

Lordsburg New Mexico

A. N. SIMPSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Eagle Drug Store, corner of First and Shakespeare streets, where they can be found at all business hours, unless professionally engaged.

Lordsburg New Mexico

M. J. EGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Arizona Copper Company's Building, West Side of River.

Clifton - Arizona.

ASHENFELTER & DONAHUE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Deming New Mexico

JOS. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

Will practice in all the courts and land offices in the territory.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Deming New Mexico

W. F. TOSSELL,

JEWELER

A Complete Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

All Work Warranted.

Deming New Mexico

FRANK PROCTOR

BLACKSMITH

AND WAGONMAKER.

HORSE SHOEING AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

Lordsburg New Mexico

Livery.

Corral & Feed Stable

(West of Chosen Brothers)

The best attention given to transient and boarding animals.

Transporting of freight and goods of any kind done satisfactorily.

Mail and Stage line leaves for Corral every Monday and Thursday morning for Lordsburg and Gold Hill.

M. W. McGRATH PROP

THE BANK OF AMSTERDAM.

Interesting Sketch of a Famous Dutch Monetary Institution.

Far back in the middle ages, says Prof. Richard Rogers, "The Story of the Nation—Holland," Venice had established a bank which should receive the coins of all nations and give warrants to those persons who deposited such coins, which warrants should circulate from hand to hand, just as bank notes do now. Three centuries after the bank of Venice was founded a similar institution was established at London, on a somewhat similar basis.

In 1609, the year of the truce, the bank of Amsterdam was founded, and before the end of the century was known to have metallic deposits with it to the amount of \$180,000,000—a treasure more prodigious than any European financier at that time thought could be possibly accumulated. The notes issued by the bank were supposed to be, and in theory were, exactly equal in amount to the specie or metallic money deposited in the strong-room of the bank. But the notes of the bank always bore a premium, due to the convenience and the absolutely guaranteed security which the holder of the note possessed. Then the bank charged a small sum on every account which was opened with it, a small sum for negotiating bills and transferring balances, besides a profit which they derived from their own subscribed capital and their customers' money at call.

The bank was under the management of the Amsterdam corporation, the chiefs of which examined the treasure annually, and made oath that it was of the full amount at which the managers of the bank affirmed it to be. It was seen that the well being of this great commercial center was so much the interest of the Amsterdam municipality that they could be more safely trusted with the control of the institution than any state official could be. When nearly a century afterward the project of starting a great central bank in England was entertained it was thought for a long time that the system under which the bank of Amsterdam was managed should be the model of a bank to be established in London. In the end, and fortunately so, other counsels prevailed, for in the seventeenth century London had not been so completely educated in the principles of commercial honor as to make the Amsterdam experiment a safe or convenient mode for English practice. It is remarkable that not a few of the first directors of the bank of England were Flemish settlers in London, who, driven out for their religion, brought over with them the intelligence, sagacity and integrity of the Netherlands finance.

The reputation of the bank of Amsterdam received a remarkable confirmation in 1672. In this year Louis XIV, having secured by heavy bribes the complicity and assistance of Charles II of England, declared sudden war on the Dutch. It was perhaps the most infamous war ever waged, the most unprovoked and the most unexpected. The king of France was at this time at the height of his power. The king of England had been in what was supposed to be firm alliance with Holland, whose stadtholder, afterwards William III of England, was his nephew. The administration of Holland was in the hands of the brothers Dewitt, who were supposed to have been willfully negligent of affairs when the war broke out. The Dutch were panic-stricken at the calamity which came on them and the political enemies of the Dewitts goaded the populace on into murdering the two statesmen—a crime to which it is to be feared William was privy, and by which he certainly profited. The Dutch saved themselves from permanent ruin by a prodigious self-inflicted calamity. They cut the dykes, laid the country under water, and baffled the invader. They punished Charles, or rather his people for the king's perfidy. Now, in that crisis there was a run on the bank of Amsterdam. But the city magistrates took the alarmed depositors into the treasury of the bank and showed them its store untouched. Among the pieces of money which lay there were masses of coin which had been scorched and half melted in the great fire which many years before had occurred in the stadthouse. The panic was allayed, the merchants were satisfied, and the reputation of the bank became higher and higher.

Cerrillos Rustler: In taking his departure for Boston President Jay Hubbel of the Santa Fe copper company was accompanied to Ortiz station by Messrs. Ranshman, Webb and Fletcher. Arriving at Ortiz, which is only a flag station, a considerable wait had to be made for the passenger train east and the appetites of the party, augmented by a twenty mile drive, caused the party to begin gazing upon each other with a longing which only hunger and cannibalistic notions can produce. The section house was espied, however, and a raid made in its direction, but of no avail, for the section foreman's wife, mistaking them for road agents, or worse, closed and barred the doors against them, nor were the most piteous appeals and honest protestations sufficient to open up that fortress. Appearances must have been unusually hard against them.

Subscribe for the LIBERAL.

THE ORIGINAL CAPT. BOYCOTT.

The Man Whose Name Has Played Such a Prominent Part in the Strikes.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.
Away in the heart of Suffolk, miles removed from a railway station, post or telegraph office, away from the strife and turmoil, the din and bustle of a busy world, Capt. Boycott has sought repose from his Irish troubles. In the quiet, sleepy, lethargic village of Flixton "the captain," as he is spoken of by the natives, resides in a pretty villa as agent to Sir Hugh Adair. To the eye of a stranger he would appear to be on the shady side of 60. When I called Capt. Boycott was sitting in his office, a dark, gloomy sort of tank, and his white, flowing beard stood out in plain relief. He looks greatly aged.

"No," he said, "I don't believe we are a bit nearer solution of the difficulty now than we were then," referring to that period during which the struggle in Ireland began to assume an acuter form, which brought Capt. Boycott into prominence. "In fact, in my judgment the vital part of the difficulty is not approached. If there is a question to be solved or an understanding to be arrived at, the question needing solution or the understanding requiring adjustment is wholly and solely in reference to land tenure. In saying this I am preferring no charge one way or the other. I don't at this moment say the rents are just or unjust. I simply remark that it is the land question which is the mother of Irish discontent. That once out of the way (though I don't see how it is to be removed) everything else is settled. You see the Irish tenantry have got the idea that nothing which directly or indirectly concerns them is right. There may be one or two matters that are not as they should be—'Rathur!' I interposed. "You say 'rathur,'" retorted Capt. Boycott, with much fierceness; then, gradually, wreathing his countenance in smiles, he added in an undertone: "But who is there who has not a dash of bitterness in his cup of joy?"

"The Irish tenant farmer has difficulties," the captain continued, shifting round his chair and tapping the table once to each word he uttered, by way of emphasis. "Many of them endeavor to work impossibilities; they try to eke out an existence upon a piece of land which, in point of area alone, is incapable of giving them support. They exist, not live. Why, I ask you, do they do it? The world is wide enough, why not move out? What is to be gained by playing a losing game?" "If the Irish farmer struggles on term after term upon a paltry strip of land, fighting with difficulties, undergoing privations and crying out in discontent, to say the least, it seems as though he had some little faith in the transaction. If he works hard one year and fails to make ends meet, there is not much chance that the next year will bring him better luck. The English farmer is every bit as badly situated as the Irish farmer, but he works his tactics differently."

DOMESTICATING THE BUFFALO.

L. S. Bedson, of Manitoba has been experimenting with the interbreeding of bison since 1878. He tells his experience in the following narrative:

In 1878 I purchased five buffalo calves, one bull and four heifers, for which I paid \$1,000. From that start I have 33 pure blood bulls, 35 pure blood cows, 8 half breeds, 6 three-quarter breeds and 16 half presented to different persons. The half breeds are very prolific. They are also very hardy, as they take the instinct of the buffalo during the blizzards and storms and do not drift like native cattle; they remain upon the open prairie during our severest winters, while the thermometer ranges from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, with little or no food except what they rustle on the prairie, and no shelter at all. They are always in good order, and I consider the merit of the pure blood much preferable to the domestic animals, while the role is very fine indeed, the fur being evened up on the hind parts the same as on the shoulders.

The three-quarter breed is an enormous animal in size and has an extra good robe, which readily brings \$40 to \$50 in any market where there is a demand for robes. I had one of my three-quarter breeds slaughtered in the spring of 1888 and it dressed 1,280 pounds. They also are very prolific, and I consider them the coming cattle for the northern climate. This half and three-quarter breed cows when really matured, will weigh from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds.

I never have crossed them except with a common grade of cows, while I believe a cross with a Galloway would produce the hardiest robes ever handled, and make the best range cattle in the world. I have not had time to give my attention to my herd more than to let them range on the prairie at will. By proper care great results can be accomplished.

Half breed cows have calved successfully in the spring when the temperature has been 15 degrees below zero. In one instance I have known a buffalo cow to calve at 30 degrees below zero, and no injury to either cow or calf.

The Southern Pacific company pays over \$900,000 taxes in California.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and other Sources.

Philadelphia Times: In the hurry incident to the rushing life of ours there is danger that full credit for Colerow's death will not be ascribed to the United States army. Colerow died of pneumonia, to be sure, but the pneumonia was due to his having taken cold when the regulars were chasing him several years ago.

The first car load of native corn ever shipped out of the Mesilla valley by rail was sent from there to Lake Valley.

Silver Belt: An alleged attempt to defraud the Government was unmasked at San Carlos on Thursday last, the parties to it being Harry Temple, Superintendent of the Agency Indian School, and Robt. Holt, of Globe. It is charged that Temple had given Holt a sack of (Government flour in exchange for vegetables. Holt was arrested and placed in the guard house. Temple was discharged as superintendent, but has not left the reservation.

Optic: A sweet potato weighing thirteen pounds and grown on the Cunningham farm near Roswell, was brought to town by Dr. E. H. Skipwith and placed on exhibition in the Plaza hotel pharmacy.

Doña Ana county has added the salt industry to her other rich products. She now ships salt to the favored sections.

From late advices it is learned that the factional fight between the John Good outfit and the Cooper crowd, at Tularosa, growing out of the killing of a son of John Good, is still in progress, and it is feared that more blood will be spilled before the end of the difficulty is reached.

Two Apache boys ran off from the government Indian school at Albuquerque a day or two since. Officers were sent in pursuit but could not find them. The boys will have a hard walk of more than 200 miles over snow covered mountains and plains before they reach their homes.

It is stated on the authority of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, that there are seventy-five applications from that state for the governorship of New Mexico.

Socorro Chieflain: We've worked under difficulties in the Chieflain office this week. A mud roof is our lot, and while we write water, mud and old timbers are rushing down our back and trying to carry us away. We've tied our suspenders around our waist and formed a dam, and hope to ride the storm if nothing gives away, but feel, nevertheless, that it is lucky our readers don't like dry reading. We'll come out all right if a fog don't spring up and the devil run into us with the ink keg.

Frank and Emma Back, two Kingston children, tried the William Tell act. Emma put the apple on her head and Frank with a target gun represented the immortal William. Unfortunately he was not as good a shot as the late Mr. Tell, for instead of hitting the apple he hit his sister in the arm. The doctor says the wound is not dangerous.

Democrat: A new industry has started up in Las Cruces—the manufacture of Mexican blankets. On Court street, one floor west of the postoffice, a Mexican has set up his loom and started to work. It is quite an interesting sight to see the man working at the machine, built entirely by himself out of wood and raw hide, as the pattern, different in each blanket, forms under his hands. He buys the wool, cleans, spins, dyes and weaves it himself, and the gaily covered blankets which he turns out are as warm and durable as can be got anywhere.

Prospector: A large number of our territorial exchanges insist upon it that there is no such thing as polygamy existing in Arizona. This is an assertion that does not bear up under the existing state of affairs. A man who will make such an assertion is either a knave or a fool.

The surveying corps of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, passed through Roswell on their way south. They are in interest of their road.

A letter from Eagle says that the Jornada was covered with snow last Monday. The lagnas are full of water and the cattlemen are correspondingly happy.

A car-load of fence wire has been received at Springer and taken out to the Maxwell company's farm where several thousand acres will be put in cultivation next spring.

There have been building contracts let in Socorro the past few days amounting to \$15,000. This will give carpenters, masons and painters lots of work for some time to come.

There has been an order made on the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe prohibiting passenger trains from running faster than thirty miles an hour, and freight trains faster than twenty miles per hour.

Colds, coughs, bronchitis, and all throat and lung diseases are effectively treated with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect the use of proper remedies for these ailments, is to induce consumption, which is said to cause one-sixth of the mortality in all civilized countries.

Roberts & Leahy

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Wholesale Dealers in Colorado Potatoes.

LORDSBURG

NEW MEXICO

Hart Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

Having the best facilities in the Southwest we are prepared to furnish customers with

Fresh Meats

In any quantities and at reasonable prices.

Market on First street, opposite Southern Pacific depot, south side.

LORDSBURG

NEW MEXICO

O. R. Smyth,

Freighter and Dealer in Heavy Hardware

STEEL, PICKS AND MINERS' SUPPLIES.

POWDER, CAPS AND FUSE.

HAY AND GRAIN AND BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

Lordsburg

New Mexico.

J. CHRISTIE,
Buyer and Treasurer.

C. C. FITZGERALD,
Front and Sec. Manager

G. E. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent.

The International Smelting Company

El Paso, Texas.

PAID UP CAPITAL

\$500,000

BUYERS OF SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER ORES.

WILL MAKE ASSAYS.

TESTS AND REPORTS IN ALL CLASSES

OF MINERALS.

OFFICE—El Paso Texas, Nos. 2 and 4 Broadway Block. WORKS—Cotton Avenue, El Paso, Texas.

O. L. L. Co.

(Original Little Louisiana Company.)

This company issues the same numbered tickets as the Louisiana State Lottery Company at New Orleans, and pays prizes on the same numbers as the Louisiana.

PRIZES OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets.....\$1000.00
Half Tickets.....\$500.00

Monthly drawings.

Capital Prize, \$7,500.

Prizes paid through Wells, Fargo & Co. or at the home office, San Francisco.

Tickets for sale at the LIBERAL office.

Try a Ticket for Luck.

Eagle Drug Store

Dealer in

STATIONERY.

TOILET and

FANCY ARTICLES.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS and

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

PLAYING CARDS.

OF THE EAGLE

